

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

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CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD:
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GAMMILL & BAILEY, JR.,
AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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AND PHILANTHROPIST,
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Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to take
Depositions and Acknowledgments of deeds for
the State of Vermont and Connecticut, offers his
services for the collection of claims in the Federal and
State Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton
County, Ohio. Refer to:
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N. Bacon, Esq., New Haven, Conn.
Thomas Harris, Esq., Philadelphia.
Charles W. Fox, Esq., Cincinnati.
J. W. Andrews, Esq., Columbus, O.
David Irvine, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
Rev. T. M. Hamilton, O.
Miller & McCullough, Cincinnati.
Office on Third street, near door east of Main.
nov 9

R. G. CORWIN & L. E. BRIDGES, Attorneys at
Law, Lebanon, Ohio, will give prompt and dili-
gent attention to any business entrusted to them in
Ohio or the adjoining States. Office on
Main street, between Third and Fourth streets.
nov 17

DOUGLASS & H. J. COX, respectfully
tender their services to the citizens of Cincinnati,
Ohio, and elsewhere, on the west side of Walnut between
Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. nov 17

ROBERT PORTER,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 12, Main street, between 3d and 4th, East side,
Cincinnati.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreign
and Domestic Dry Goods.—Treas. Cash. nov 4

RAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH,
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
WESTERN OFFICE, CORNER THIRD AND MAIN,
CINCINNATI.
Bank Notes:
Bills of Exchange,
Checks,
Executed in a superior style, and at Eastern prices.
Bank Note Paper, of superior quality, and all kinds
constantly on hand.

JOHN F. DARR & CO.,
GROCERY MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS.
Corner of Lumber Market and Sycamore streets,
nov 6

PREMIUM COLORED,
NEW YORK DYEING, and other goods, and Wall
met, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dyeing, Scouring, Steam Finishing, Pressing, and
all kinds of alterations, done in the best style.
nov 8-19

HAYDEN & CAMPBELL,
Wholesale and Retail Staple and Fan-
ciful Goods,
5th street, 2 doors west of Race, North Side,
nov 17

P. K. ICHABY,
PACKET OF PATENT AND Commission Mer-
chant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, be-
tween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Agent for the O'Connor Patent Portable Car
Body Line.

JAMES O'CONNOR & Co., Proprietors,
For the transportation of Freight via Pittsburg,
to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and all the
seas, and all other ports.
nov 17

KEYS FITTED, NEW AND SECOND-
HAND BOOKS.
STATIONERY, Station, Prints, Blank Books, School
Books, Tracts, Pocket Books, Papers, Tea and
Coffee Spoons, Scissors, Razors, Razors, Razor
Strops, Hair Brushes, Combs, Brushes and Soap, Hair
Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Ladies
Tooth and Side Combs, and all other articles, Magic
Lanterns, &c., &c.
No. 37, N. W. cor. Grand and Vine streets, Cincinnati.
J. B. HARRIS, Proprietor.
J. B. HARRIS, Proprietor, for the cure of Coughs,
Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, and all diseases of the
throat and lungs; J. M. Moody's Vegetable Rheumatic
Lotion, &c., &c.

BURKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Liquors, Wines and Produce,
N. B. Corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati.
N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Soap
and Candles of various brands, and all other articles
usually found in a first-class grocery store.
LARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnut
and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURKHARDT,
KLEINERT & CO., beg to announce that their new
Lard Oil Factory is now in successful operation. They
want their Oil of the very best quality, which they offer
for sale low for Cash.
N. B.—Families in any part of the City supplied free
of expense at the shortest notice.
nov 16-17

W. H. BAILEY, W. RILEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
AND PRODUCE, southeast corner of Fifth and
Main streets, Cincinnati.
Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Indigo, Madder, Nails, Glass,
Cotton Yarn, &c., sold at the lowest cash prices. oct 16

THOMAS B. HARRIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and dealer
in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE STUFFS, cor-
ner of Lower Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, O.
Physicians and Country Merchants are solicited to call
and examine for themselves. The above articles are of
the best quality, and may be had at reasonable rates.
Cash paid for Ginseng, Beechwood, Flaxseed, &c.
oct 16 17-18

BRUSH MANUFACTORY AND WIRE
STORE,
REMOVED TO NO. 104 Main street, between Third
and Fourth streets, Cincinnati.
N. B.—B. & M. are constantly receiving ALL THE
BEST BRUSHES of every description, which they
sell on reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail.
Hair, Cloth, Shoe, Shaving, Scrub, Dust, Sweeping,
Machine Brushes made to order.
Shoe and Stock Brushes.
N. B.—B. & M. are constantly receiving ALL THE
WIRE made at the Ohio Wire Works, which they
sell for sale at the lowest prices. Cash paid for
HIGGS' BRISTLES.
oct 25 17-18

MILES & CO., Merchandise and Real Estate
Brokers, No. 35 East Fourth st. Examination of
Titles, and Conveyancing attended to with diligen-
ce and care. Loans negotiated, and Merchandise pur-
chased and sold at retail rates of Brokerage.
oct 25 17-18

R. C. PHILLIPS, Iron Foundry and Scale
Manufactory, Deer Creek Bridge, near the Rail
Road Depot, Cincinnati. Platform scales of every de-
scription, Patent Balances, Counter Scales, Druggist
Bals, Hydraulic Presses, Saws, Irons, Anvils, Plough
Castings, Vices, and every variety of Castings.
Sawing, &c. Repairing done in usual manner. Two good
Steam Engines for sale. oct 15 17-18

J. H. WHEATON, Druggist, and Dealer in
Sole, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Patent Medi-
cines, Chemicals, &c. Corner of Broad and High
streets, Cincinnati. oct 19 17-18

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths
ATTEND!
JUNIATA AND PORTSMOUTH IRON
AND NAILS.
MORRELL & CHAPMAN;
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Iron and Nail, English and American,
Steel, Anvils, Scales, Saws, Irons,
Wagon Boxes, of every description.
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market,
Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 15 17-18

J. O. DOUGLASS,
MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS.
THE BEST PIANO IN CINCINNATI, where Wind Instru-
ments can be made and repaired. oct 16 17-18

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
ON MAIN ST. BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH
STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
A. L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this house,
to accommodate travellers and boarders, on reasonable
terms. Also, a billiard table, and a billiard room, on
P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this
house. Also, the Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office
is kept at the Franklin House.
oct 11 17-18

Thursday, January 10, 1845.
The Editor of Mr. Calhoun's Diplo-
macy.
If Mr. Calhoun could be retained at the head
of the State Department four years longer, pur-
suing the same shameless diplomacy in refer-
ence to Texas that he has already resorted to,
we should have great hope of our country.—
Even the cautious and discreet editors of the
National Intelligencer are scandalized by his
bold attempt to place the United States at the
head of a grand abolishing League. In an
article of Jan. 2d, they say,—"Here again we
find our Administration, forgetful of its proper
duties, and of whom it represents, laboring to
impress upon the Government of France, opin-
ions concerning slavery, its virtue in the ab-
stract, and its value in the concrete, which the
Ministerial organs of this Government have no
warrant, in fact, for representing as the opin-
ions of the People, the real and only sovereign of
this country—nor any shadow of justification
for obtaining, even if true and universally ac-
knowledgeed, upon the Government of France."

The Intelligencer proceeds to argue that it is
no part of the policy of the United States to
disseminate the abolition of slavery throughout
the world, or to encourage its continuance.
"In what legislation of the United States," it
asks, "does the Executive find any expression
of the public will against the abolition of sla-
very in other countries than our own? Where
is to be found an evidence of a design on the
part of the United States to defend slavery in
the abstract, or to make head against the de-
signs of other countries to abolish it? Is it to
be found in our act denouncing the African
slave-trade as piracy? Is it to be found in any
of the Representatives of the People
of the United States? No directly the reverse,
hitherto, has been the uniform language of the
People and Government of the United States."

Such a paragraph, in a leading editorial of
the National Intelligencer, is full of significance.
It leads to the hope that the violence of the
pro-slavery men of the country will ere long
drive all the opponents of slavery, of every
grade, to take common ground against it.
The next step of the Intelligencer is to show,
that the policy of this Government, in profes-
sion, at least, and that of the British Govern-
ment, are in fact identical on the subject of
slavery. What principle, it asks, has the British
Government avowed "even according to the
Secretary's statement of it, which the United
States have not acted upon, to a certain extent,
and avowed to an extent still larger. Great
Britain has abolished slavery in her territories
in part, the United States has done the same.
More than one half of the original States of
this Union have in succession admitted slavery
within their limits—and the Constitutions of
four of the newly admitted States contain in-
terdictions of slavery within them."

The policy of our Government in reference
to the slave trade in other countries is then re-
ferred to, the object being to prevent the spread
of principle, and the Intelligencer contends that
in principle our declarations upon this subject
are not distinguishable from the avowed of the
British Government, that having abolished
slavery in her own dominions, she will constantly
exert herself in all proper ways, to procure
its abolition elsewhere. As corroborative
proof of this, and to expose at the same time the
contradiction between the practice of the
Government and the strange avowals of the
present Administration, the same paper refers
to the Treaty of Washington, which was so
warmly supported by Mr. Calhoun, in one of
the clauses of which both parties agree "that
they will unite in all becoming representations
and remonstrances, with any and all powers
within whose dominions such markets (slave
markets) are allowed to exist, and that they
will urge upon all such powers the propriety

and duty of closing such markets effectually,
at once and forever."
So far as the Intelligencer argues from the
theory of our Government, its original policy,
and its professions hitherto, it is undoubtedly
right in assuming that it is anti-slavery, to a
certain extent, in its attitude, but practically,
for the last twenty-five years, it has held a very
different attitude. Mr. Calhoun has but
avowed, without shame, principles, which the
Government has really, though covertly acted
upon for a quarter of a century; and we are
glad that the Intelligencer is offended by such
an avowal.

Cincinnati and Louisville.
The efforts of Cincinnati to absorb the
trade of Kentucky river are arousing the
jealousy of the business men of Louisville; and
the press there is laboring to stimulate a
counteracting competition. Louisville, it says,
is the natural and most accessible port for
every portion of Kentucky; and especially for
Lexington and all the rich, populous and pro-
ductive country adjoining. This is true.—
Louisville ought to be the great market of
Kentucky, as well as the outlet for its pro-
ducts. And why is it not so? Why is Cincinnati,
with fewer natural advantages in these
respects, leaving it behind? We have a rich
back country, inhabited by a dense, free-pro-
ducing people. Their energies supply us with
what we need, abundantly, so that the manufac-
turer can work at low rates; and at the same time,
with a surplus for export. Capital is thus
created, and also attracted hither, and finds
profitable investment in sustaining an abun-
dant market here for the supply of the multi-
tude and rapidly increasing wants of this sur-
rounding free population. Put out slavery—
invite freedom to your territory—surround
Louisville with the energies of free laborers,
and the work of the press would be to stimu-
late her to use her natural advantages to
some purpose, but simply to record her rapid
growth in wealth and population. Till this be
done, your newspapers may be as jealous as
they please of Cincinnati, growl with im-
pudence at the absurd conduct of the merchants
in the interior of Kentucky, grow eloquent in
praise of the natural advantages of Louisville,
and pile appeal upon appeal to her business
men—and all this will avail nothing. How, in
view of all this can the Press of that State re-
main apathetic, while the slavery-men are
again renewing their efforts, to depopulate
Kentucky of freemen, and people its waste
places with slaves?

For one, while we rejoice in the robust pros-
perity of Cincinnati, we take no pleasure in
the lingering movements of Louisville. We
would much rather see all the cities of the West
keeping pace with our own, but this cannot be
so long as they choose to uphold a system of
labor which violates every natural law, and is
death to enterprise and population.

"The Evangelical Union."
Such is the title of a new semi-monthly pe-
riodical, to be published and edited at Mt. Pleasant,
Ohio, by Elisha Bates. He was once a
Friend, but is now a Methodist preacher. He
has considerable talent, and a considerable
opinion of it. So far as we can discover, he is
opposed to all the moral evils about which we
hear so much noise, but opposed to them in such
a way as to run no risk of wearing the crown
of martyrdom. His paper is to take "the broad
ground of promoting all the benevolent pur-
poses of the gospel," "without being sectarian."
"Infidelity and Roman Catholicism," "War
and Slavery," are to bow their heads like bul-
rushes before this new Achilles, without a vul-
nerable spot about him, even so big as his heel.
He will discuss the subjects of War and Sla-
very, but "as he is unconnected with any party,
he will not be confined to the present beaten
track." He will strike out new paths—may-
hap, he will soar, on wings of enthusiasm, above
the heads of us poor pioneers who have long
been beating the bushes in vain.

We tell friend Bates, that all wisdom was not
born with him, nor will it die with him. It is
quite possible that the labors of such men as
Granville Sharpe and Clarkson, Garrison and
Lundy, Jay, Birney and Channing, have de-
veloped new ideas, some facts, some principles,
which may not be unworthy the notice of even
Elisha Bates.

Mr. Bates must excuse our apparent severity.
We cannot allow any new comer into the anti-
slavery vineyard to put on airs. Those who
have borne the burden and heat of the day, and
by their services and sacrifices have made it safe
for Mr. Bates to open his mouth at this late
hour for the dumb, are entitled to some small
consideration, however humble may have been
their efforts.

We hope this gentleman may see the prop-
riety, in future numbers, of manifesting more
to those who modestly, always belongs to those
who are apt to teach, and the want of which
demonstrates a mind which has learned to fit
the purpose.

Slave-Case—Error Corrected.
Sometime since we published a paragraph
from a Chillicothe paper, announcing as we
thought, a singular decision in a slave-case be-
fore the Supreme Court. The implication was
that the Court held the sale of a slave in this
State to be valid. We are pleased to see in the
Ohio Statesman, a statement from Judge Bur-
chard, giving the true decision, made by him-
self and Judge Wood, as follows:
"The case was this: A slave fled from his owner,
was pursued and recaptured in Pike county,
Ohio. Sundry citizens of this State agreed with
the owner, that if he would relinquish his right
to transport the slave to Virginia and manumit
him, they would pay him \$800.
"The Court held, that a note given in this
State for the sale of a slave, is without consid-
eration, and payment thereof cannot be enforced
in the courts of the State.
"That the forbearance to pursue a legal right,
is a good consideration for a promise.
"That, under the constitution and laws of the
United States, a person living in a slave State
has a right to pursue a fugitive slave into this
State, to take and remove him; that the obliga-
tion was collected, because, upon the facts,
the consideration of the promise, was the plain-
tiff's relinquishment of the right to remove his
slave."

Congress and Texas.
The Texas question was at last taken up
last Friday. The House resolved itself into
Committee of the Whole, ruled out all other
business, and commenced the consideration of
Ingalls' resolutions, to which were appended
Wells' and Douglas's, as amendments. The
Committee after some debate rose and reported
progress. Now for the struggle.

Friday, January 10, 1845.
"The Great West," Lines of Commu-
nication.
If the world does not come to a knowledge
of the wonderful attributes of "the Great West,"
it will not be the fault of its oracles and orators.
We have certainly learned one thing very es-
sential to progress in a worldly sense, and that
is, to think tolerably well of ourselves, and
make a pretty fair exhibition of our own re-
sources. Still, our complacency may plead
some excuse, in our vast natural advantages of
soil, climate, territorial extent, mineral wealth,
and facilities for intercommunication. In all
these respects, however, our country is more
highly favored. Our files have fallen into us,
not only in pleasant, but profitable places.

In 1790, "with not an exception of one-tenth,"
the population of the United States, numbering
about three millions, was confined to the Atlan-
tic slope. Only a few straggling settlements had
penetrated the wilderness of the West. In 1840,
a half century later, we find in this great west-
ern basin, some eight millions of people, rich,
enterprising and intelligent, sending their pro-
ducts to every part of the world.

A little better than half a century hence,
the population of the United States will be one
hundred millions, three-fifths of which will be
embosomed in the Mississippi valley.
Who can conceive of the trade and traf-
fic which will pass between the East and the
West? We now boast of our great high-
ways, and the life that moves upon them seems
almost incredible. Then, a way will be in-
vited. Every pass in the Alleghenies will be
shaken under the tramp of busy multitudes, and
our northern seas swarm with Human Life.

Tokens of this hastening prosperity are every-
where visible. Broad and deep are the founda-
tions we are laying for our worldly welfare—
hitherto, the people of the West have de-
pended for the carriage of their products to
various markets, chiefly upon the great high-
ways furnished by Nature, in our navigable
rivers, so widely distributed, and our inland
seas. Roads and canals have been subordinate to
them. But the time is coming, when nature
will give place to Art, the communications
afforded by the former becoming tributary and
subordinate to those opened by the latter. We
are on the threshold of this change. The
Eastern people are beginning fully to appre-
ciate the importance of the West, and the com-
petition between their large cities for a mono-
poly of its trade, favors the opening of new,
and more rapid modes of communication between
the two sections.

New-York and Boston have a common
interest in the establishment of a great high-
way from Cincinnati to Lake Erie, thence
by water and rail road to the East; while Phil-
adelphia and Baltimore are just as deeply in-
terested in directing the Eastern trade, up the
Great West through Cincinnati, up the Ohio,
along the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, or the
Pennsylvania Canal.

Meantime, the enterprise of a portion
of Northern Ohio is projecting a rail road from
Cleveland to some point on the Ohio river, not
far from Pittsburg, the object being to direct
a large amount of the commerce and travel of
Ohio, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Indiana
and Iowa, by this route by Pittsburg, through
the Monongahela, Improvements, to Brown-
sville, thence to Cumberland, and so on by the
rail road to Baltimore.

All these are grand movements, demanded by
the wants of the West, and calculated to de-
velop indefinitely its inexhaustible resources.
To be more particular.
The Mad River, Lake Erie, and Little Miami
Rail Roads, when completed, will constitute a
continuous line of communication between Cin-
cincinnati and Sandusky, bringing the former
within a few hours of the Lake, and three days
of New-York. The effect of this upon the
commerce of the West must be decisive.
A large portion of the freight and travel, now
seeking an outlet by other routes, would natu-
rally flow by this direct communication to the
great Atlantic emporium. We now make great
purchases at the Eastern sea ports; but, when
by this new avenue, freight can be
transported to the Atlantic seaboard in half the
time that is required to convey it to New Or-
leans, our trade with the former section must
augment incalculably, and what is better still,
we can trade on a more equal footing, suffering
less detriment from heavy charges on freight.
Cincinnati, from its peculiar location, com-
manding at discretion, the Western and South
Western trade by the Ohio and Mississippi,
and the Northern and North Eastern, by the
Rail Road and the Lake, will of course be the
Grand Emporium of this central world.

These works, commencing, one at Sandusky,
and the other, at this place, are now in rapid
progress. Eighty miles upon both, forty at
each termination, have been completed, at an
expense of one million, two hundred thousand
dollars. The Mad River and Erie Rail Road,
commencing at Sandusky, and terminating at
Springfield, or some point near there, a distance
of 132 miles, will be continuous with the Little
Miami Rail Road, running from Cincinnati, to
the same point, a distance of 88 miles; so that
the whole Road will be 220 miles in extent.
The whole of the Little Miami, with the ex-
ception of 25 miles, will be ready, it is expected,
for locomotives by the first of July next; and
will be sixteen miles more ready for the iron.
To complete the former, the sum of \$200,000 is
required; while \$300,000 is deemed sufficient
for the latter.

In view of these facts, we do not wonder at
the anxiety of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road
Company, to complete their work to the Ohio
River. If they expect to retain any thing like
a fair share of the trade and travel of the West,
they must not waste time. Hitherto this has
been the great highway to the East; but, with
one hundred and thirty miles of staging across
the mountains, it could hardly compete with so
direct and easy a route as would be afforded by
the line of Rail Road now in progress between
Cincinnati and the Lake.

The prize to be lost is too valuable, and the
means of the Company are too large, to permit
them to let the West slip out of their hands,
for want of adequate enterprise. According to
a correspondent of the New York Tribune,
the business operations of the road for the year
ending 30th September last, were of the most
satisfactory character. The increase of travel

over that of the preceding year, had been 36
per cent; while the aggregate increased cost of
transporting passengers did not exceed five
hundred dollars. The net earnings of the year
clear and above all expenses, amounted to the
sum of \$346,946.03, being nearly five per cent,
upon the capital invested.

There is now no choice left them. Finish
the road they must, or they will soon cease to
realize these profits. We understand that they
have got up a Memorial to the Legislature
of Virginia, asking an extension of time for
the completion of the road, and praying for an
act of incorporation, which will authorize a
change of route. One of the routes proposed
terminates at Parkersburg, the distance to which
from Baltimore would be under 400 miles. Let
them consummate their enterprise, by connect-
ing Baltimore with the Ohio River, and they
may calculate on accumulating profits on the
stock invested. And then how long would it
be before a rail road would be laid between the
opposite point on the Ohio, and Cincinnati?

Such are the magnificent prospects lying
a little beyond us. We have time to give
glance at them, but that glance is enough to
fill us with wonder at the vast results which
may be accomplished by well-directed enter-
prise.

Congress.
On the 3d, C. J. Ingalls moved that the
rules be suspended, that the House might re-
solve itself into Committee of the Whole, for the
purpose of taking up his resolution concerning
Texas.

A resolution having been offered the day be-
fore to stop the debate on the Land Bill, the
Chair decided that this took precedence of Mr.
Ingalls' motion. Mr. Houston, the mover of
the resolution, immediately withdrew it. Mr.
Vance suggested that this was private bill day,
but the Chair said that a motion to suspend the
rules took precedence of business under the
rules. The House then adopted the motion by
a vote of 107 to 63.

The first business in order being the consid-
eration of the Land Bill, Mr. Ingalls moved
to lay it aside, and take up the joint resolution
for annexation; Mr. C. J. objected that as he
had the floor, the gentleman had no right to
make such a motion; but the Chair overruled
the objection, and Mr. Ingalls' motion was
sustained, yeas 85, noes not counted.

The joint resolution was then read, and
Messrs. Wells and Douglas obtained leave to
offer their resolutions as amendments. So at
last the Texas question was reached, and the
debate opened by C. J. Ingalls and Mr. Belser.
The Committee then rose and reported pro-
gress.

Mr. Tibbets now brought forward his bill
for annexation, which was read twice by its
title and committed to the Committee of the
Whole—also a resolution pledging this country
to protect Texas till the question of annexa-
tion was definitely settled, which was also com-
mitted.

Another resolution for annexation was in-
troduced by Mr. Belser, read twice, and committed
to the Committee of the Whole.
The Intelligencer recites in advance of the
report, a few passages from the speech of Mr.
Ingalls. One important statement he made
was, that from high quarters he had been as-
sured that no rupture with Mexico would follow
in consequence of annexation. "There was a
sneer of war, the best of all its sneers, which
would hell all our breaches with that Power."
And, he said, there was just as little reason
to believe that the measure would produce a rup-
ture with Great Britain. [A member enquired,
and Oregon too?] "Mr. I. said that as to
Oregon, that subject was under negotiation,
and he did not know what the state of the ques-
tion might be."

—And nobody else knows. All informa-
tion on this subject is studiously withheld from
the People; and the Democracy, which pre-
tends to be fired with such zeal for the integri-
ty of the Nation's domain, folds its hands
meekly, confident that Mr. Calhoun will do
right! We shall see whether these Democratic
leaders will dare to give Oregon, which is re-
ally a part of our territory, the go-by, while
plotting to seize a territory which is not our
own.

General Assembly of Ohio.
The Senate seems to be employed somewhat
diligently in arranging the details of the School
Bill. On the 4th, the name of John E. Hunt as
one of the Board of Education, was stricken
out, and that of E. P. Langdon inserted.
The amendment striking out the County Su-
perintendents, reported by the Committee, was
disregarded.

A motion having been made to strike out the
words, "very dollar," as the compensation of
County Superintendents, some one moved that
the bill be indefinitely postponed, but this was
lost, only seven voting for it. The former mo-
tion was also lost.

On the 6th, nothing of importance was done
in the Senate or House. The bill to repeal the
Black Laws appears to have been buried.—
Whether it will be exhumed or not, it is diffi-
cult to say. The philanthropy of the General
Assembly, we fear, has exhaled already.

Smith's Weekly Volume for Town
and Country.
The second number of this valuable work
has been received at our office. It is very
beautifully printed. In this number, we find
the continuation of D'Arincourt's Three King-
doms. The cost of the whole volume is but
\$4.00, which is very low, considering that each
number contains London duodecimo.

Presidential Vote.
The entire Presidential vote, leaving South
Carolina out of the account, is
For Clay, 1,386,433
" Polk, 1,327,329
" Birney, 62,363
2,676,118
Polk is in the minority by 23,474 votes.

A Little Song, for Certain Democrats.
Our friend Elmer Wright, who has lately
been associated in the editorship of the Boston
Chronicle, occasionally grows musical about
Texas. He prefigures the following for the
benefit of his neighbor of the Morning Post,
not the only fat Democrat it will suit:
"O, we cannot get Texas,
"Where does not never vex us,
"We're so many and so fat,
"But round Polk will rally,
"He'll bring us to that valley,
"Brother recalc, swing the bat!"

Liberty Convention in Washington.
A few years ago, the late Mr. Morris broach-
ed the project of an anti-slavery Congress at
Washington. Many liked the idea, but the
time for such a movement, it was thought, had
not yet come.

Mr. Lewis, of this city, addressed a letter to
the Convention which lately met at Albany,
recommending the same thing, and Mr. Tappan,
we learn, had conceived, at the same time,
a similar idea; but no action was taken upon
the subject.

Since the Convention, Mr. Tappan, we per-
ceive, is pushing the matter, as if he, for one,
had made up his mind. He proposes a Conven-
tion to be held at the city of Washington, the
1st of next March, and, for the purpose of ob-
taining the opinions of the Liberty men gen-
erally, it is requested that those who live in the
West, communicate with J. C. Jackson, Albany,
while those living in the East, may correspond
with Lewis Tappan, New York. If two hun-
dred good and true men will pledge themselves
to go, the Convention will be held.

We know many in the West who will gladly
sustain a movement of this kind. They will
see the propriety of immediate action, if they
mean to do anything. Let them write to Mr.
Jackson without delay, signifying their opinion
and purpose. It is a grand project, and, if
wisely managed, will be followed by decided
consequences.

Suppose we hear a word from Mr. Lewis?
The correspondent of the Philadelphia In-
quirer says, that the proposition is creating a
great sensation in Washington.
"In the existing state of feeling on that sub-
ject, I think it will be attended with some dif-
ficulty, in getting the use of the Hall of
the House, I am sure they will not succeed."
There is no good reason why they should not.
That Hall has been repeatedly granted to the
Colonization Society, and to other bodies of
citizens, for other purposes. There is no rea-
son why Liberty men should be proscribed.

For the Morning Herald.
Are the People of the Free States
really responsible for the Slave Trade in the
District of Columbia and Florida.
NO. IV.

The Coast-Wide American Slave Trade—
What is it?—And how far are the People of the
Free States responsible for it?
By the Coast-Wide Slave Trade is meant the
business of transporting slaves by sea, under
the protection of the American flag, from the
District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and
other States to the southward.

The Baltimore Register, speaking on this
subject, says,—"Dealing in slaves has become a
regular business—establishment in the
District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and
other States to the southward.
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subject, says,—"Dealing in slaves has become a
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subject, says,—"Dealing in slaves has become a
regular business—establishment in the
District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and
other States to the southward."

These are regular slave traders from the Dis-
trict to Orleans, and make one of several lines
by which this trade is carried on.
Advertisements like these I have given, can be
found in most of the papers in the sea ports
of the District, Maryland, and Virginia.
"The loss by death (says the New-Orleans
Globe), in bringing slaves from a Northern
climate, where our planters are under the
necessity of doing, is not less than twenty-five
per cent."

This frightful loss of life, with the increased
demand for cotton, and the protective tariff on
sugar, creates an increasing demand for

Wednesday, January 15, 1845.

Weekly Herald.

Persons who subscribed to our Weekly in clubs somewhat less than a year ago, are informed that their papers will be stopped at the expiration of the time for which they have paid, unless they renew their subscriptions. We shall let them know when their time will be out, a few weeks previous. Our one dollar plan works admirably but we must be exact in demanding cash payments. And that is not all: if our friends expect us to persevere in the one dollar system, they must do all they can to increase our list.

"Facts for the People."

The second volume of Facts for the People is now out. We shall defer the issue of the 1st number of the ensuing volume, till we ascertain pretty nearly how many we must print.

Subscribers will please forward their names immediately. Price of the publication, 12 cents a year. It is issued monthly. Within a few days we have received new subscribers from Kentucky, all slaveholders!!

Delinquents.

Our delinquent subscribers are informed that we are making arrangements for stopping the papers of all those who owe four dollars or more. We shall go slowly, but steadily to work. We will not have a list encumbered by those who cannot or will not pay. So look out.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA, are necessarily laid over this week.

Baltimore Saturday Visitor.

If any one wishes to have a good literary, family paper from the East, let him subscribe for the Baltimore Saturday Visitor, whose independent editor is not afraid to say a word even against the peculiar institution.

Congress—The Texas Debate.

We saw nothing worthy of special notice in the speech of J. R. Ingersoll on the Texas question, in the House, January 4th. His argument was chiefly aimed to show the unconstitutionality and inexpediency, on general grounds, of annexation. A short, feeble paragraph is devoted to the aspect of the question, as connected with slavery, although, as every one knows, this is the aspect, of all others, the most important. One thought, however, from the newspapers, was quite striking. "We were here," said he, "under a law which declared that no slave should be admitted into the Union, yet now it was proposed at once to introduce not less than twenty-five thousand slaves into the United States." He hinted that these slave States, which were now hastening towards emancipation, would probably be converted by annexation into slave-breeding States for Texas.

This furnished Mr. Payne, who followed him, occasion to display a portion of that high spirit and refined sarcasm, for which a certain class of slaveholders is so remarkable. "He would not descend to the argument of negro-breeding, to which the gentleman who had just taken his seat, had alluded. He thought this question rose above every consideration: it was a great national question."

"What experience the gentleman might have had in the science of negro-breeding, it did not become him to speak on this occasion."

One thing is pretty certain, but that he might learn something from him.

The speech of Mr. Payne consisted chiefly of excerpts from Senator Walker's pamphlet. He forgot to allude to the extension of the area of freedom.

The Monday following, Mr. Winthrop addressed the Committee of the Whole on the same subject, and was replied to by Mr. Douglas.

Last Monday, in the Senate, a memorial from members of the Society of Friends in the States of New York and Vermont, against the annexation of Texas, was presented by Mr. Dickinson, who moved that it be read. The reading had proceeded some time, when Mr. Merrick said that, as it was evident the memorial was based upon arguments against slavery, he would therefore move that it be laid on the table, as that was their uniform course with all such papers.

Messrs. Dickinson and Foster, of New York, resisted this motion, and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, advocated its reading. The memorial, he said, "was from the Society of Friends, who had always been permitted to present their views upon all subjects—presented, as they always were, in candor, quietness and peace. The views of this estimable body of citizens upon the question of slavery were known to all, and they had always been allowed to express them. It was as members of the Society of Friends that they now memorialized the Senate, and that as Abolitionists."

"Always been permitted?" "always been allowed?" "Wonderful condescension!" Speech by sufferance, not by right! And because the anti-slavery men assert their right to express their views, they are not to be "permitted," "allowed" to do any such thing! The Senate thereupon graciously "permitted," "allowed" the memorial to be read, and then it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As we said before, we say again—let none of our friends petition that most gracious Congress. Express your views at the ballot-box; and do not subject yourselves to the insults of a set of men, who will never be convinced that you are in earnest, till they are expelled from the seats they dishonor.

On the same day, Mr. Merrick reported from the Post Office Committee, a bill to reduce the rates of postage.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, a resolution was passed, calling upon the Postmaster General for late information in regard to the workings of the British system of penny postage.

Our neighbor of the Chronicle will be scandalized at this appeal to English example for light.

There is something extremely humiliating in the bare supposition that the great republic can obtain light from foreigners!

Another project for the annexation of Texas! Mr. Niles is about to try his hand. Last Monday he gave notice that at an early day, he should ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the annexation of Texas, as a State.

In the House, Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to annex Texas, as a State. Thus they go!

The association for the reform of Prisons in New-York, have appointed Isaac T. Hauger, agent in behalf of discharged prisoners.

There are two or three pieces of poetry of much merit, which we are waiting for an opportunity to publish—among others, one upon Mr. Mahan, another entitled, Who shall write Tyrant Epitaph?

The Louisville Morning Courier—Misconception—Our Object.

The editors of the Morning Courier, Louisville, Ky., take occasion from our notice of their paper, to make certain comments upon the cause we advocate, which deserve reply.

"We should," they say, "be unjust to ourselves, if we permitted the editor of the Herald to suppose for a moment, that we agreed with him in his opinion as to the merits of the cause we advocate, or the one he advocates, with as much ability, we acknowledge, on his part, as its merits will admit of, and more than can be claimed by a majority of his co-laborers."

They then proceed to define the cause we advocate, but in such a way as to show that they entirely misapprehend it.

"He," they say, "advocates an immediate change in the political condition of a race, which as a mass, were never sensible of, or enjoyed a better condition, and which in our judgment, from their mental constitution are incapable of maintaining themselves in a state more advantageous to their comfort and happiness, than the one in which they are now placed."

In respect to the slaves of the South, we advocate no such change. What we advocate is an immediate change in the *personal* condition of that class of population—not their immediate elevation to the right of suffrage, for we have nothing to do with the political organization of the slave States, but their immediate restoration to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We do this on the broad ground of common sense, the Christian Religion, and the Declaration of Independence, for they all assert the equality of all men in natural right—the right of every man to himself and his earnings.

It is folly (and impious as it seems to us) to say that the race to which slaves belong, is constitutionally disqualified for freedom. If so, God stands chargeable with having made a large portion of the human race, for slaves, and another portion, for slaveholders—thus being the author of a system, which according to the testimony of every enlightened statesman of Kentucky, is a scourge, a canker, a curse—depopulating, impoverishing, and demoralizing every community where it prevails.

And the assumption too, is contradicted by facts. We have seen the condition of slaves and of free colored people, and we know, that in point of mere physical comfort, the colored population of the free States is immeasurably above the slaves of the South. As to education and the privileges, powers and enjoyments which belong to the higher nature, it is an insult to the free man of color to draw any comparison. One cannot help believing that the hundreds of thousands of colored people in the British West Indies, enjoy a little more "happiness" and "comfort" now, when they can marry, maintain their families unhindered, educate their children, work for themselves, purchase property, have their wives at home to attend to domestic duties, &c. &c.; than they did, when marriage was forbidden them, when they saw their wives whipped, their children sold, without daring to say a word, when household duties had none, when, from morning till night, father, mother, son, daughter, were driven under the lash of the overseer to the field, with not an hour allowed for social enjoyment, for education, for worship—and when, that most degrading, crushing consciousness weighed them down to the earth—I am the property, the mere beast of burden of the white man."

Since their enfranchisement, they have conducted themselves with propriety: not a life has been taken, not a plantation fired by them, in revenge for past wrongs—and by some means or other, it has come to pass, if Parliamentary reports speak true, that the exports of British goods to these same islands, have vastly increased, from which it is fair to infer that black people in a state of freedom, are very much like white people, multiplying their wants, and with their wants, their enjoyments.

Again—The Courier says: "He advocates a measure which is opposed to an express provision of the constitution of this country—a measure which, if he should so be unfortunate as to see it effected, in the form and manner proposed by him, would be the utter annihilation of the race, in this country, in whose behalf his injudicious philanthropy is exerted."

What measure is this? We know not what the Courier means. We think slavery ought to be abolished in the slave States by those who have established it by law. We think they would be happier and more prosperous—that the subjects of their legislation would be elevated, and converted from dangerous foes into fast friends, from absolute nuisances into a peaceful, law-abiding, wealth-producing people. And we think the whole country would be revived and regenerated by this change—just as the whole system is relieved from wasting irritation, and from the danger of approaching dissolution, by arresting, and finally removing, a formidable gangrene on one of the limbs. What provision of the Constitution do we violate in all this? We advocate no interference of Congress with a view to abolish slavery in the States—no forcible interposition on the part of the free States, no insurrection on the part of the slaves, no insurrection on the part of the States is concerned, it is a question for the people there to decide for themselves. We have our views of the evil and of the remedy, but while we express them freely, and endeavor to secure concurrence with them in the South, we pretend no right to dictate, we fulminate no anathemas, we seek no unconstitutional interference with them.

Again, then, we ask, what express provision of the constitution is it we violate?—Where the people of the whole Union have a right to decide—as in the case of the District of Columbia, the territory of Florida, the coastwise slave-trade, the appointment of federal officers, the regulation of our diplomacy, the admission of new territory—there we insist that the policy of the Government ought forever to be thoroughly anti-slavery.

What express provision of the constitution do we hereby violate? Further, whenever a political party shall arise in Kentucky, or Virginia, or Maryland, or any other slave State, aiming to put an end to slavery in their respective States by means in accordance with their constitution and act with claim the right to sympathize and act with that party, just so far as we can under the constitution of the United States, which guarantees to us every right, the exercise of which may be necessary to the peaceful removal of Slavery.

What provision of that constitution, express or implied, shall we violate by such action? The Morning Courier is temperate in its remarks, and although it does us injustice, appears to do so from a total misconception of our cause and our course. We shall therefore probably recur to this subject again.

Both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature have agreed to adjourn on the 1st of February.

Congress—Texas—Reporters—A New Turn of the Screw.

The Texas debate threatens. The speech of Mr. Hale, the same day, presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of annexation, and moved that they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He remarked that when he could get an opportunity, he would propose an amendment, calculated to test the accuracy of the belief, expressed in the eighth resolution, that the annexation of Texas will add more free than slave States to the Union.

A characteristic scene occurred in the House a little while before, illustrative of the overseership to which Congress is subjected, and also of the liberal principles of the "true Liberty party." Joshua Leavitt, the editor of the Boston Chronicle, a Liberty paper, who is now in Washington reporting for his own paper—a man whose admirable reports have done much to expose the servility of Congress to slaveholders, and their enormous usurpations—last year failed to obtain a seat in the Hall. The alleged reason was, that there were more reporters than seats; but every body knew it was because he was reporter for a Liberty paper.

This year he has occupied a seat, but, as it seems, by mere sufferance. His presence, however, annoyed a member of the "true Liberty party," Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, who has obtained some little notoriety by advocating the right of petition—the same man, who was regularly disowned for misconduct.

Friend Douglass arose to offer some explanation when the same person interrupted him, and the meeting closed. We understand this difficulty has grown out of the agitation of the anti-slavery question in the Friends Society.

The Friends at Green Plain are known to take decided anti-slavery action, for which their Quarterly Meeting has been proscribed by the dominant party in the Yearly Meeting. A few individuals have seceded from them, and it is said they now hold their meeting in a private dwelling, and have assumed to disown some of those who continue to meet for the worship of God in the meeting long since established there; J. A. Douglass is a member of this meeting. Friend Douglass himself informed us that during his recent religious tour to Indiana, two of their Monthly Meetings have separated on the subject of slavery and it is not improbable that a similar course will be taken in other places.

On the 25th of last month, Edward N. Mahone, a young man, in Madison, Va., had some words with his father, while sitting at the dinner table, who immediately arose, and plunged a knife into the heart of his son.

In Illinois, near Jacksonville, lately, another tragedy was enacted. Mr. Miller was in the habit of beating his wife, and otherwise mistreating her. A son of hers by the name of Knight, coming in one evening, saw his mother in tears, and Miller standing by her with a gun in his hand. Hearing that his mother was being whipped, he wrenched the gun from him, knocked him down, tumbled him out the door, and struck him with the ramrod—What was his alarm, when a few minutes after, a neighbor passing by, came in and apprised him that Miller was dying!

Knight has hitherto borne the character of an inoffensive man.

"Many politicians of our time," says Macaulay, "are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that the people ought not to be free, till they are it; and they use their freedom to the end of making the people free, till they have learned to swim. If men are to go for liberty till they become free and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

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The London Times having remarked that General Jackson's life has been neither "useful nor ornamental," a wag remarked that even the Times must admit that it was "illustrated by cuts" at New Orleans.

Population of Missouri. The population of Missouri according to a census just taken, amounts to 511,373. The increase the last four years has been more than 130,000. St. Louis now numbers 34,140, not half the population of Cincinnati.

Assumption of State Debts. W. Cost Johnson, has introduced a preamble and resolution in the House of Delegates, Maryland, in favor of the assumption of the debts of the several States, by the Government of the United States.

Franklin House. Our neighbors at the Franklin House, who have hung off the Temperance Banner, exhibited to us a fine list of registered names on the first of New Year. We were glad to see them so well sustained, and hope, before the year shall close, they may have convinced the community that a good, genteel Temperance House can be sustained in Cincinnati.

The Franklin House is located on Main st., between Third and Fourth sts.

Anti-Slavery Meetings and Conventions. will be held at the following places, to be attended by H. L. Preston, S. Brooke, R. W. Withers and others, and will commence at 10 A. M.

On Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th January, at Burlington, Clinton Co.

On Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th, Haverhill, Warren County.

The following, to be attended by S. Brooke and H. L. Preston—to commence at 2 P. M. on the first day of each Convention.

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Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, Martinsville, Clinton Co.

Monday and Tuesday, 27th and 28th, Vienna, Clinton County.

Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th and 5th February, Yankton, Warren Co.

Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th, do. Genesee, Clinton County.

Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th of Feb., West Alexandria, Tuesday, 19th, do.

Wednesday, 22nd, do. Middlebury, Thursday, 23rd, do.

Friday, 24th, do. Hamilton, Saturday and Sabbath, 25th and 26th, do.

Will the friends at the above named places circulate the notices and make proper arrangements?

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Jonas Run, Wednesday, Jan. 15th, night.

Sugar Creek and Centreville, Friday, Jan. 17th, night.

Dayton, Saturday and Sabbath, 18th, 19th, do.

Wolf Creek, Monday, 21st, do.

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Congress on the 8th.

In the Senate on the 8th, Tappan's bill to establish a National Institute of Sciences, founded upon the Smithsonian Fund, was taken up.

Mr. Choate addressed the Senate in favor of certain amendments which he had moved to "be" his plan to have lectures delivered of the highest character, such as Mackintosh delivered in London, and Canning listened to.

In the House, a motion of John Quincy Adams, to allow the use of the Hall to Robert Dale Owen to deliver a series of lectures, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Douglass, the great regulator, has at last stepped upon the stage. On the 8th, by general consent, he introduced a bill to form a State out of the territory of Texas, and by its admission into the Union on the 4th of July next. This also was referred to the Committee of the Whole, which now has a fine assortment of bills before it.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill introduced by Mr. Douglass.

Friends Meeting Disturbed. We learn that at the Friends (Hickite) Meeting on Sunday in this city, which Joseph A. Douglass, a minister from Green Plain, in this State, was engaged in "supplicating the throne of grace," a minister interrupted the solemnities of the meeting by calling upon the audience to leave their seats. This report was not regarded as a very serious matter. Immediately after the meeting, the meeting was held at the Friends Meeting, which was not a member of the Society of Friends, but had been regularly disowned for misconduct.

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COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market.

JANUARY 15, 1845.

REMARKS.—Our River keeps up, and business continues fair. From Pittsburgh out to the Mississippi, the water is sufficient for the largest class of our regular trade. The receipts are:

ASHES—Adm. dull. The nominal rates are \$3 00 for Pot, and \$2 00 for Peas.

BARKS—Sales of Chestnut Oak at \$3 00 per cord. Last sales of Black and White hickory at \$3 00 per cord.

BEANS—Of every description are dull, the market being abundantly supplied for the present. Sales from wagons at 75¢ per bushel.

BRENNVAX—Is firm at 54¢ from the country and 55¢ from the trade. The receipts are:

BROOMS—Are without demand, and the receipts are sufficiently large for the trade. Price \$1 00 per 12 for common, and 2 00 for 25 for the Union Village manufacture, & dozen.

COOPERAGE.—Continues firm. The packers are paying, for hamp by wagon from the new, 10, 11, and 12¢ per 100, according to quality, and for some parcels very superior lot as high as 14¢ was paid last week. Western Reserve is taken at less, in general. All the sales of the week from store, we hear of very ordinary lots, and better at 10¢. Sales of good red pine, 11¢. CHEESE—Is without change, but remains quiet.

We note considerable sales during the week in parcels of from 50 to 100 boxes, at 5¢ per lb; smaller lots at 4¢ and some choice pick at 6¢. Improved demand is visible within the next three days, and some 1 00 to 1000 boxes have gone from one house at 5¢ per lb.

COOPERAGE.—The quantities of country made barrels and kegs that have been crowded upon the market are, we have no doubt, prices for below the regular rates of the market. Kegs have been sold at 15¢, 16¢, 17¢, 18¢, 19¢, 20¢, 21¢, 22¢, 23¢, 24¢, 25¢, 26¢, 27¢, 28¢, 29¢, 30¢, 31¢, 32¢, 33¢, 34¢, 35¢, 36¢, 37¢, 38¢, 39¢, 40¢, 41¢, 42¢, 43¢, 44¢, 45¢, 46¢, 47¢, 48¢, 49¢, 50¢, 51¢, 52¢, 53¢, 54¢, 55¢, 56¢, 57¢, 58¢, 59¢, 60¢, 61¢, 62¢, 63¢, 64¢, 65¢, 66¢, 67¢, 68¢, 69¢, 70¢, 71¢, 72¢, 73¢, 74¢, 75¢, 76¢, 77¢, 78¢, 79¢, 80¢, 81¢, 82¢, 83¢, 84¢, 85¢, 86¢, 87¢, 88¢, 89¢, 90¢, 91¢, 92¢, 93¢, 94¢, 95¢, 96¢, 97¢, 98¢, 99¢, 1 00¢.

CRABAPPLES.—The market is almost entirely bare. Some sales have been made at 25¢ per bbl.

DRUGS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.—Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 55¢ per gallon; White Oil in casks 62¢ per gallon; Yellow Turpentine in kegs 64¢ per gallon; and Indigo in kegs 10¢ per lb. Lard Oil 12¢ per lb. Fish Oil 10¢ per lb. Salmon Oil 10¢ per lb. Herings 75¢ per box.

FLOUR.—We have had two other active days in the Flour market the past week. On Friday last the City Mills were nearly cleared out, at 45¢ per bushel, and delivered, mostly at the former rate. Country brand, at Canal, to a large extent, sold at 45¢ per bushel, clear, and from wagon and store at 45¢ per bushel, and inspection.

FREIGHTS.—Have declined considerably. We quote the following as the common rates of the shipments of the last two or three days:

To New Orleans—Wheat, 10¢ per bushel; Corn, 8¢ per bushel; Flour, 10¢ per bushel; Lard, 10¢ per bushel; Oil, 10¢ per bushel; Sugar, 10¢ per bushel; Coffee, 10¢ per bushel; Tea, 10¢ per bushel; Spices, 10¢ per bushel; Fruits, 10¢ per bushel; Vegetables, 10¢ per bushel; Meats, 10¢ per bushel; Fish, 10¢ per bushel; Poultry, 10¢ per bushel; Eggs, 10¢ per bushel; Butter, 10¢ per bushel; Cheese, 10¢ per bushel;

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